

L 25492-66

ACC NR: AP6011389

(the velocity of light in vacuum), and fast waves. Asymmetric waves with phase velocity c always have a positive group velocity; in this respect their behavior differs from that of symmetric waves. In the limit of very high phase velocity the dispersion equation factors into two equations representing two groups of hybrid waves. Cutoff conditions and dispersion curves for waves of these groups are presented graphically. The propagation of asymmetric waves in plasma waveguides of types 2) and 3) is discussed in much less detail; the essential equations are given and some limiting forms are pointed out. Orig. art. has: 27 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: 29Mar65

ORIG. REF: 004

OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 CC

VAGIN, V.I., inzhener.

~~Improving the construction of squeezing molds for die casting.~~

Lit.proizv. no.12:13-15 D '55.

(MLRA 9:3)

(Die casting) (Molding (Founding))

KARRYEV, O.M.; VAGIN, V.I.

Results of ten-day campaigns of directors of the district agencies of the public health system. Zdrav. Turk. 2 no.4:40-43 J1-Ag '58.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav. dots. O.M. Karryev
Turkmenского gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina.
(TURKMENISTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

ZOTKIN, Igor' Yur'yevich, inzh.; SLAVENTSOV, P.M., inzh.; VAGIN, V.I.
[Vahin, V.I.], inzh.; KOLDA, O.P., inzh.; LEVITSKAYA, G.P.
[Levyts'ka, H.P.], red.; OLEFIRENKO, G.Yu.[Olefirenko, H.A.],
red.; VAYNSHENER, Y.M.[Vainshener, I.M.], tekhn. red.

[Labor safety in agriculture] Okhorona pratsi v sil's'komu
hospodarstvi. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR, 1962. 258 p.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Ukraine--Agricultural machinery--Safety measures)

VAGIN. V. L.

Mbr., Leningrad State University, -1946-.

"Cleavage in Ascothoracida and Its Connection with the Original Type of Cleavage in Arthropoda," Dok. AN, 55, No. 4, 1947

USSR/Medicine - Muscles
Medicine - Evolution

Oct 1947

"Secondary Muscle-Skin Sacs and the Phylogenetic Implication of This Phenomenon," V. I. Vagin, Leningrad State U, 4 pp

"Dokl Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVIII, No 3

In studying the greatly changing females of various types of Dendrogastr, author became interested in the construction of the muscles. States that the subhypodermal muscles lies in two layers. Layer directly under the hypodermis, known as the ring layer, has the appearance of very closely intertwined net. Lower layer composed of anastomotic muscular bundles. Upon

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USSR/Medicine - Muscles (Contd)

Oct 1947

cutting these bundles they form many wormlike muscles. However, in other animals the whole body contains secondary ventricular forms of muscles. The somatic muscle structure has appearance of muscle-skin sacs. Discusses this phenomenon in great detail. Submitted by Academician I. I. Shmal'gauzen, 5 Apr 1947.

49761

VAGIN, V. L.

FA 43T54

USSR/Medicine - Zoology
Medicine - Larva

11 Jan 1948

"Types of Larval Development in Dendrogasteridae
(Ascothoracida, Entomostraca)," V. L. Vagin, Leningrad State U, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 2

Describes some particulars of larval stages of certain Dendrogasteridae. Among those studied were the Dendrogaster astropectinis Josii, Dendrogaster rimsky-korsakovi, Dendrogaster murmanensis Kluge n. sp., and Dendrogaster dogieli n. sp. Submitted by Academician I. I. Shmal'gauzen, 3 Nov 1947.

43T54

VAGIN, V. L.

Vagin, V. L. "Ascothorax oshietensis Djakonov and the position of the order Ascothoracida Vagin in the Entomostraca system", Uchen. zapiski (Leningr. gos. un-t im. Zhdanova), Biological sciences section, Issue 19, 1949, p. 12-72, - Bibliog: p. 71-72.

SO: U-4392, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 21, 1949).

VAGIN, V. L.

35227

O Droblenii U Ascothoracida, Wagin (Crustacea, Entomostraca) i iskhodnykh
Tipakh Dorbleniya Arthropoda Uchen. Zapiski (Leningp. Gos. Un-T im
Zhanova), Seriya ^{BIOL} ~~BIOL~~. Navk, Vyp. 20. 1949, ~~№ 143-80~~ Bibliogr: S. 179-80

SO: Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statel' Bol. 34, Moskva, 1949

VAGIN, V.L.

Dendrogasteridae (Entomostraca, Ascothoracida) from starfishes of the Bering Sea [with summary in German]. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 73 no.4: 58-63 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra zoologii Kazanskogo universiteta.
(Bering Sea--Entomostraca) (Parasites--Starfishes)

VAGIN, V.I.

~~Ascothorax~~ ophioctenis Djakonov and the position of the order
Ascothoracide Vagin in the system of the Entomostraca. Uch.zap.
Len.un.no.101:12-72 '49. (MIRA 10:3)
(asara sea—virripedia)

VAGIN, V.L.

Segmentation in Ascothoracida Wagin (Crustacea, Entomostraca) and
initial types of segmentation in Arthropoda. Uch.zap.Len.un.no.113:143-
180 '49. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo
ordena Lenina Universiteta.
(Cirripedia)

VAGIN, V. I.

Parasites

Characteristics of the morphological evolution of parasites. Vest. Len. un. 6, No. 11, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. September 1958². Unclassified.

NOV 1954

VAGIN, V.L.

Asteromyzostomum N.Gen., a new representative of the Myzostomidae
(Annelides) Trudy Len. ob-va est. 72 no.4:16-37 '54.
(MLRA 8:11)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh i kafedra entomologii Lenin-
gradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
(Annelida)

VAGIN, V.L.

Structure, larval development, and metamorphosis of Dendrogasteridae
(Parasitic crustaceans of the order Ascothoracida) Uch.zap.Len.un.
no.172:42-89 '54. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonovnykh Leningradskogo universiteta.
(Cirripedia)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Zooparasitology. Parasites Belonging to Other Groups of Animals
ABS. JOUR. : BZhBiol., No. 4 1959, No. 15059
AUTHOR : Vagin, V. L.
INST. : Leningrad Society of Naturalists
TITLE : Dendrogasteridae (Entomostraca Ascothoracida) from Starfishes of the Bering Sea
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Leningr. o-va yestestvoispyt., 1957, 73, No 4, 58-63
ABSTRACT : Three species, among them a new one, Dendrogaster beringensis, were found. The new species is the deepest sea fish (about 4,000 m) of all those which are now known.

CARD: 1/1

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VAGIN, V.L.

Parascothorax synagogoides gen. n., sp. n., a parasite of Ophiura quadrispina Clark and the geographical distribution of Ascothoracica (Entomostraca). Trudy Inst. okean. 69:271-284 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

SOV/137-59-5-9839

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vagin, V.N.

TITLE: Smelting 75%-Ferrosilicon With Quartzites From the Tarasov Deposit

PERIODICAL: Tekhn.ekon. byul. Sovnarkhoz Lipetskogo ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 1, p 20

ABSTRACT: The development of 75% Fe-Si smelting at the Lipetsk Plant with the use of quartzites from the Tarasov deposit was connected with difficulties. The Tarasov quartzites had a porous structure and a high water absorbability; this caused cracking of the quartzite in heating-up and reduced gas permeability of the charge. Selection of voltage (~ 135 v), of quartzite lump dimensions and of the amount of lime addition served to develop a 75% Fe-Si smelting technology with Tarasov quartzites. The electric power consumption was 8652 - 8790 kw-hrs/ton of the alloy.

Card 1/1

V.B.

LEDENEV, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ERINZA, V.N., kand. tekhn.
nauk, dotsent; VAGIN, V.S., inzh.

Dynamometer for measuring torques on large-diameter shafts.
Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.11:49-50 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

LEDENEV, Yu.N.; VAGIN, V.S.; YABLONENKO, P.I.

Calculating the frame bedplate of : ~~2000-ton~~ crankshaft press.
Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 7 no.8:33-34 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

VAGIN V. V.

In book--

Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957, 205p.

Shaped Casting of Copper (Cont.) Collection of Articles 509

Vagin, V. V., Engineer.

203

Melting and Distribution Submerged-resistor Furnace

The author notes that two furnaces are used, one for melting and one for distributing, to avoid interruptions in pressure casting or permanent-mold casting. In order to streamline the casting process a new submerged-resistor furnace was developed by I. I. Teslinov, and put into operation at the Elektrozostroitel'nyy zavod imeni S. M. Budenny (Electric Locomotive Plant imeni S. M. Budenny) in August 1954. This furnace is portable and can operate where 220-volt current is available. It acts as both melting and distributing furnace and supplies an interrupted flow of molten metal for casting machines. There are no references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

GO/gmp

9-30-58

This book contains papers presented during a technical and scientific convention, Moscow, Dec. '55, on theory and practice of shaped co. per-

card 17/17

alloy castings.

GORSHKOV, A.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; VAGIN, V.V., inzhener.

Effect of jolting and vibration during solidification on the
structural and mechanical properties of aluminum alloys. Trudy
Ural. politekh. inst. no.60:183-191 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Aluminum founding)

VAGIN, V.V., inzh.; PIROGOV, B.I., inzh.

Use of iron foundry shops for the production of shaped stone
castings. Lit. proizv. no. 12:37-39 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Foundries) (Stone, Cast)

VAGIN, V.V., inzh.; PIROGOV, B.I., inzh.

Diabase and amphibolite stone casting. Gor. zhur. no. 4:61-63
Ap '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Yuzhnyy gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat, Krivoy Rog.
(Diabase) (Amphibolite)
(Stone, Cast)

VAGIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; PIROGOV, Boris Ivanovich; BARINOV, N.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SIROTIN, A.I., inzh., red.;
VLADIMIROVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Stone casting] Kamennoe lit'e. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962.
93 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Stone)

VAGIN, V.V.; TRAUBE, B.M.

Control of the bed charge height in cupola furnaces. Lit. proizv.
no.10:37 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VAGIN, V.V.

Centrifugal casting of stone spouts. Lit.proizv. no.7:42 J1 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

VAGIN, V.V., inzh.

Stone casting should be more widely used at Krivoy Rog Basin mining
and ore dressing combines. Gor.zhur. no.3:48-50 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Yuzhnyy gornobogatitel'nyy kombinat, Krivoy Rog.

Cand
VAGIN, Ye. A.: Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "The nutritional content and use of
corn and silage in feeding rabbits". Moscow, 1958. 16 pp (Min Agric USSR,
Moscow Vet Acad), 140 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 121)

Q-3

USSR/Farm Animals. Rabbits.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 22, 1958, 101231

Author : Vagin, Ye. A.

Inst : Scientific Research Institute of Rabbit Breeding
and Fur Animal Husbandry

Title : Replacing Parts of Concentrates in Rabbit
Rations by Preserved Corn Ears (Preliminary
Report).

Orig Pub: Byul nauchno-tekhn. inform. n.-i. in-ta
krolikovodstva i pushn. zverovodstva, 1958,
No. 2, 15-16

Abstract: The experiment was carried out on the farm of
the Sovkhoz "Petrovskiy" of Poltavskaya Oblast.
In the rations of the first test group, 25
percent of concentrates (oats and corn) were

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gradually replaced. The rabbits became easily
used to silage and ate it readily. Fertility
and lactescence of test female rabbits did not
diminish. Average live weight of rabbits at 90 days
was higher in controls, but for female rabbits it was higher in test
groups.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858330004-9

Card 2/2

KIM, Moisey Mikhaylovich; VAGIN, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; ASTAKHOV, S.A.,
red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn.red.

[Raising rabbits for meat] Vyrashchivanie krolikov na miaso.
Moskva, Izd-vo M.-va sel'.khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 21 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Rabbits--Feeding and feeds)

~~VAGIN~~, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; ASTAKHOV, S.A., red.; LOGINOVA, Ye.I.,
tekh.n.red.

[Feeds and feeding of rabbits] Korma i kormlenie krolikov.
Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'. khoz. RSFSR, 1959. 23 p.
(Rabbits--Feeding and feeds)

(MIRA 14:1)

CHAPLINSKIY, M.B.; SVERDLOV, A.K.; SHLYGINA, K.N.; BELYAYEV, P.A.; DUBCHUK,
T.Ya.; VINGPADOVA, P.A.; TSVIRKO, A.B.; VIGIN, Ye.A.; AGAFONOV, A.I.

Outbreak of an anginous form of erysipeloid. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.
i immun. 41 no.12:119 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

VAGIN, Ye.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KVAPIL', A.I., kand. sel'-
khoz. nauk[deceased]; KLETSKIN, P.T., kand. sel'khoz.
nauk; UTKIN, L.G., kand. biol. nauk. Primal ucha-
stiya KLADOVSHCHIKOV, V.F., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
ZAVARS', A.I., red.

[Fur farming and rabbit husbandry] Pushnoe zverovod-
stvo i krolikovodstvo. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 286 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pushnogo zvero-
vodstva i krolikovodstva (for all except Zavarskiy).

VAGIN, Ye.V., kand. khim. nauk

Chromatography for determining hydrocarbon microimpurities.
Trudy VNIIKIMASH no.10:122-131 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KATINA, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOROZOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
VAGIN, Ye.V., kand. khim. nauk

Adsorption purification of air with synthetic zeolites. Trudy
VNIIMASH no.10:132-139 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

VAGIN, Ye. V.

"The Separation of Light Rare Gases By the Adsorption-Thermal Method." Cand Chem Sci, Sci-Hes Physicochemical Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov, 22 Nov 54. (VM, 11 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

Handwritten: V. V. Vagin, A. A. Zhukhovitskiy

5

Theory of thermal separation of gas mixtures by the adsorption method. E. V. Vagin and A. A. Zhukhovitskiy. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 94, 273-6 (1954). Variables involved in the sepn. of adsorbed gas mixts. by application of a moving temp. gradient are analyzed for the condition of const. total pressure. In the simple case of complete sepn. of the components only the adsorption isobars of the pure components, $a_i(T)$, need to be known to det. the position in the column of each asymptotically distributed component. The temps. detg. the boundaries between the several components follow from $a_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} a_1(T) (1/T'(x)) dT$ and $a_2 = \int_{T_2}^{T_3} a_2(T) (1/T'(x)) dT$, where a_{ni} is the amt. of the component (i) contained on a unit area of the column cross-section, and $T(x)$ characterizes the temp. distribution within the furnace. The theory was successfully checked by expts. involving a He-Ne mixt. adsorbed on activated C. Ludwig Luft-Zurichowski

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Handwritten: Smith

VAGIN, E. V.
USSR/Physical Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Zhukhovitskiy, A. A., Turkel'taub, N. M., Vagin, E. V., and Shvartsman, V. P.

Title : Blurring of bands during chromatographic and thermal separation

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 2. 303 - 306, May 1954

Abstract : Report offers a theory and experimental data pertaining to chromatographic and thermal separation. It is shown that, at the assumed rates of the gaseous mixture, the basic factor leading to blurring of bands is the linear diffusion at greater rates with sorption as the finality. Report also contains data on the verification of the theory and calculation (from experimental values) of constants which characterize this phenomenon. Three USSR references. Tables; graphs.

Institution : All-Union Scientific-Research Geological-Exploratory Petroleum Institute

Submitted : February 1, 1954

VAGIN, Ye.

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 31/53

Authors : Zhukhovitskiy, A. A.; Vagin, Ye. V.; and Petukhov, S. S.

Title : About the fractional inhibition method

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/4, 771-774, Jun 1, 1955

Abstract : It is shown that a combination of adsorption and thermal factors makes it possible to carry out numerous effective chromatographic separations of mixtures, especially gas mixtures. A new fractional inhibition method is introduced which solves the problem of optimum combination of adsorption and thermal effects for the purpose of obtaining maximum separation power. Experiments proved that the fractional inhibition method, even in its simplest form, possesses a considerable separating force and appears to be highly perspective for the separation and analysis of complex hardly separable mixtures. Three USSR references (1951-1954). Graphs; drawing.

Institution : All-Union Sc. Res. Inst. of Oxygen Machine Building

Presented by: Academician P. A. Rebinder, December 20, 1954

VAGIN, YE. V.

PETUKHOV, S.S., inzh.; ~~VAGIN, Ye. V.~~, kand. khim. nauk; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.,
doktor khim. nauk.

Using adsorption in krypton production. Kislород 10 no.3:17-21 '57.
(Adsorption) (Krypton) (MLRA 10:11)

VAGIN, Ye.V., kand. khim. nauk; PETUKHOV, S.S., inzh.; L'VOVA, A.P., inzh.

An apparatus for determination of krypton. Kislod 10 no.3:24-25
'57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Krypton--Analysis)

VAGIN, Ye.V.

AUTHORS: Petukhov, S.S., Engineer,
Vagin, Ye.V., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

67-58-2-9/26

TITLE: A Method of the Automatic Determination of the Krypton Content
in its Original Concentration (Metod avtomaticheskogo
opredeleniya sodержaniya kriptona v pervichnom kontsentratsii)

PERIODICAL: Kislород, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 44-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the production of technical krypton two stages must be distinguished: 1.) Production of the primary concentrate with 0.1-2.2% krypton- and xenon content. 2.) Production of the technical krypton itself. In contrast to antiquated methods which are mentioned but described as of little practical use, the laboratory of rare gases of VNIKIIMASH (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Oxygen Machines) developed a new method of analysis for the determination of primary concentration, which is based on the process of continuous chromothermography developed by A.A.Zhukhovitskiy and Turkel'taub and which is used in the analysis of gas mixtures that contain hydrocarbons. On the basis of this method the said institute developed an automatic gas analyzer which is described. The normal sensitivity of the gas

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A Method of the Automatic Determination of the
Krypton Content in its Original Concentration

67-58-2-9/26

analyzer described amounts to 0.01% krypton and xenon, but in the same laboratory it was recently possible to increase this sensitivity to 0.0005%, which fact is particularly stressed. The model of the apparatus recommended here has already undergone tests and has already been ordered for the projecting of a gas analyzer. There are 3 figures, and 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Krypton—Properties 2. Krypton—Analysis 3. Gas analyzers
—Characteristics

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Vagin, Ye. V., Candidate of Chemical
Sciences, Petukhov, S. S., Engineer

SOV/67-58-4-4/29

TITLE: Technical Conditions for Krypton (O tekhnicheskikh usloviyakh na
krypton)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1958, . Nr 4, pp. 26-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A krypton-xenon mixture is obtained in the USSR as a by-product at larger oxygen stations. The process itself and the necessary control work are not carried out in a uniform manner, and therefore the quality of the krypton thus produced often varies considerably. Therefore, the characteristics are always mentioned whenever krypton is supplied to consumers in the USSR. As this product is mainly used in electro-vacuum production, it is suggested that a plan be worked out which establishes uniform conditions which must be fulfilled by all oxygen stations that produce krypton. As crude krypton at the same time serves as an initial material for the production of xenon, a formula has been developed concerning the xenon-content in crude krypton. The project mentioned contains the following points: Technical krypton - gas mixture with at least 88% krypton and xenon content,

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Technical Conditions for Krypton

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including not less than 5 volume % xenon: The mixture destined to be used for filling electrovacuum apparatus. Conditions to be fulfilled in production: 1.) The gas must have neither a smell nor a color. 2.) Secondary components must not exceed 12% of the entire content. 3.) The content of hydrocarbons must not exceed 0,03%. 4.) The gas must not contain any moisture in form of drops. Containers and marking: Steel cylinders able to hold 40 l in accordance with GOST 249-41, painted black with a yellow stripe. The cylinders must be fitted with membrane valves and must be adapted for being filled at 50-100 atmospheres excess pressure (rest pressure not below 1 at. excess pressure.) Terms of delivery: Each cylinder must have a label on which the serial production number, volume, date of filling, pressure and temperature is made visible. Besides, a written characteristic of the composition of the technical krypton delivered must be sent by post to the receiver. Testing methods: For this purpose the apparatus SV 7622 of the VNIIMash (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Oxygen Apparatus) is used. For determining the content of oxygen the apparatus VTI (absorption by pyrogallol) is used. A formula is given for the permissible content of

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Technical Conditions for Krypton

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nitrogen and argon. The content of hydrocarbon is determined by means of a titrometric gas analyzer TG-5. The quantity of technical krypton supplied is determined by weight, calculation of the content of krypton and xenon being carried out separately according to the aforementioned formula. A formula is also given for the determination of the specific volume of the technical krypton delivered.

Card 3/3

1. Krypton—Production 2. Krypton—Standards 3. Krypton--
Storage 4. Krypton—Applications

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Vagin, Ye. V., Zhukhovitskiy, A. A.

SOV/76-32-10-20/39

TITLE:

The Theory of Thermo-Adsorption Separation (Teoriya adsorbtsionno-ternicheskogo razdeleniya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2362-2373 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The investigations by Wirth (Virt) (Ref 1) and the proposal by Yanovski (Ref 2) in connection with the theory of the displacement analysis according to Tiselius (Tizelius) (Ref 3) are rather similar. In the present paper the main foundations of the general theory of the thermo-adsorption separation are given and the dynamics of the process are presented. The relation between the temperature area and the distribution of the substance is determined by the equation of the isobars. For a linear adsorption isotherm $a = Ae^{Q/RT}$. Under the assumption that the adsorption velocity is infinitely high and longitudinal diffusion is not present equations were obtained which characterize the asymptotic distribution. In an asymptotic

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The Theory of Thermo-Adsorption Separation

SOV/76-32-10-20/39

distribution with linear adsorption isothermal lines the component will be distributed in the zone of the high temperature with the highest adsorption coefficient. The law of distribution of the adsorbed amount of substance is determined by the adsorption isobar as it is assumed that the pressure is constant at all points of the layer. A sufficiently long layer must effect an asymptotic distribution of the components in various temperature zones according to the adsorption capacity of the component. According to the Langmuir (Lengmyur) equation the components can not exist in an asymptotic distribution, but separate and are distributed over different temperature zones. An equation is given for the determination of each component. The authors conclude from the assumption that a longitudinal diffusion is not present that the pressure constancy in each cross section of the layer is secured by the pressure of one component. In real processes a temperature range characterizes the transition from one substance to the other, and not any definite temperature. The clear separation improves with an

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The Theory of Thermo-Adsorption Separation

SOV/76-32-10-20/39

increase in the difference of the adsorption properties of the gases to be separated, an increase in velocity of the temperature field, and a decrease of the general diffusion coefficient, as well as by an increase in the temperature gradient and a decrease in the temperature T . There are 5 figures and 6 references, 3 of which^x are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kislородnogo mashinostroyeniya (Institute for the Building of Oxygen Machinery)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1957

Card 3/3

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Vagin, Ye. V., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Petukhov, S. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/67-59-2-6/18

TITLE:

Determination of the Content of Krypton and Xenon (Opredeleniye sodержaniya kriptona i ksenona)

PERIODICAL:

Kislород, 1959, Nr 2, pp 33-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The determination of the content of krypton and xenon in the primary krypton concentrate is of special importance in technical production. In this connection several methods have already been devised which are discussed in brief (Pastovskiy, Ref 1, VNIIPODZEMGAZ, Ref 2, Janák, Ref 3, VNI IKIMASH with the authors of a previous paper Ref 4, Burbo and Rodzinek Ref 6). The analysis was made by means of an apparatus designed by the Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy issledovatel'skiy institut kislородnogo mashinostroitel'stva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Oxygen Plants) by the authors in cooperation with Engineer A. P. L'vova and the Laboratory Assistant Ye. N. Razheva. The principal diagram of the apparatus is illustrated in figure 1. It is equipped with a dosing gauge by means of which the pressure and quantity of the gas mixture to be investigated (primary krypton

Card 1/3

Determination of the Content of Krypton and Xenon

SOV/67-59-2-6/18

concentrate) is maintained constant throughout the analysis. After the gas has been heated for eight to ten minutes all chemically active impurities enter reaction with calcium, while the remaining gases are then adsorbed in a KSM-silica-gel adsorber at temperatures of liquid nitrogen. By repeatedly freezing out Kr and X as well as by sucking off Ar from the mixture, argon is removed from the desorbed mixture of argon-krypton-xenon. The content of xenon and krypton of the primary concentrate is determined by means of the lower scale of the vacuumeter. This scale was computed according to the

formula $C_{Kr} = \frac{P_n V_n}{P_o V_o} 100$, where C_{Kr} denotes the content of krypton in the gas to be analyzed, P_n the pressure of krypton in the calibrated volume, V_n the calibrated volume corresponding to the pressure P_n , P_o the initial pressure of the mixture, and V_o the volume of the pipette I (Fig 1). The dependence $V_n = f(P_n)$ is a linear one. The afore-mentioned

Card 2/3

Determination of the Content of Krypton and Xenon

SOV/67-59-2-6/18

apparatus secures accuracy of determination of up to 0.005 % (Tables 1 and 2). The apparatus is introduced in Soviet industry and is used in several works for the purpose of checking the production of krypton. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 1 Czechoslovakian.

Card 3/3

14(1)

AUTHOR:

Vagin, Ye. V., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

SOV/67-59-3-15/27

TITLE:

Apparatus for the Production of Krypton and Xenon (Ustanovka dlya polucheniya kriptona i ksenona)

PERIODICAL:

Kislород, 1959, Nr 3, p 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Under this title the American patent: "Method for Obtaining Krypton and Xenon" by Henri Bonnaud from May 28, 1957, is briefly discussed by the abstractor whose name is mentioned as the author. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/1

5(0)

SOV/67-59-4-18/19

AUTHORS:

Bondarenko, N. I., Engineer, Kalinin, V. V., Engineer,
Samarin, B. P., Engineer, Vagin, Ye. V., Candidate of Chemical
Sciences, Petukhov, S. S., ~~Candidate of~~ Technical Sciences

TITLE:

Answers to Readers

PERIODICAL:

Kislod, 1959, Nr 4, p 53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Question (A. Ye. Bykov, Tekeli, Kazakhskaya SSR): How do you explain the pressure increase in the second stage of the air compressor in the SK-05 apparatus? Answer (N. I. Bondarenko): By the resistance increasing with the passage of air through the decarbonizer. Question (L. G. Konyukh, Kemerovo): Does the USSR manufacture oxygen compressors with capacities of 150 - 200 m³/hour? Answer (V. V. Kalinin): Yes, the types 2RK-2/4 (120 m³/hour) and 2RK-4/5 (220 m³/hour). Question (N. V. Volodina, Stalinogorsk, Tula oblast'): Is oxygen stored in wet gas containers? Answer (B. P. Samarin): Yes, according to the plan of the GPI "Proyektstal'konstruktsiya" and the GIAP, since 1957. 1st Question (V. N. Ol'khovik, Pervomayskiy, Tula oblast'): Which are the purifying methods used today for

Card 1/2

Answers to Readers

S07/67-59-4-18/19

raw crypton? Answer (Ye. V. Vagin, S. S. Petukhov): The principal methods are enumerated and explained. 2nd Question: Is it possible to use NaOH instead of KOH to dry the crypton concentrate? Answer: It is, but under certain conditions.

Card 2/2

VAGIN, Ye.V., kand. khim. nauk

Ionized gas analyzer (from "Journal of Chromatography," 1,
No.1, 1958). Kislород 12 no.1:51 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Chromatography)

VAGIN, Ye.V., kand. khim. nauk; PETUKHOV, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

All-Union Conference on Gas Chromatography. Kislod 12 no.1:52
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Gas chromatography)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A., otv.red.; VAGIN, Ye.V., red.; GOL'BERT, K.A., red.;
DATSKEVICH, A.A., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; PESHKO, Ye.P.,
red.; YANOVSKIY, M.I., red.; VLASOV, L.G., red.izd-va;
ASTAF'YEVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Gas chromatography; transactions of the First All-Union Conference
on Gas Chromatography] Gazovaya khromatografiya; trudy Pervoi
Vsesoyuznoi konferentsii po gazovoi khromatografii. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 326 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po gazovoy khromatografii. 1st,
Moscow, 1959.

(Gas chromatography)

S/081/61/000/020/019/089
B101/B147

AUTHOR: Vagin, Ye. V.

TITLE: Theory of the adsorptive-thermal separation method, and
adsorptive-thermal separation of light noble gases

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 76, abstract
20B578 (Sb. "Gaz. khromatografiya", M., AN SSSR, 1960,
118 - 134)

TEXT: A detailed study has been made of the theory of thermal desorption (RZhKhim, no. 13, 1954, 32208; no. 7, 1959, 22727) for the distribution of one or more substances along the absorbent layer in a temperature field. The separation of binary and ternary mixtures of He, Ne, and N₂ on various carbons and on silica gel (SG) KCM (KSM) has been investigated. The adsorption isotherms of He on AP-2 (AG-2), KAD (KAD), and KAY (KAU) carbons, as well as on SG were determined. In addition, the adsorption isobars of Ne and N₂ on AG-2 or SKT (SKT) carbons were recorded. A method for separating Ne from He on AG-2 or SKT carbon was worked out, using a

Card 1/2

Theory of the adsorptive-thermal...

S/081/61/000/020/019/089
B101/B147

gas interferometer and an electromagnetic gas balance for determining the composition. Experimental data are in good agreement with the results of theoretical calculations. The coefficient of longitudinal diffusion was calculated to be 0.07 - 0.31 cm²/sec. On an industrial unit consisting of a copper shell with carbon in an insulated jacket, a nitrogen bath with electric heating which produced an adjustable temperature field, and a thermocouple for temperature regulation, the extraction coefficient of Ne, which contained less than 0.2% He, reached 75%. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

S/064/61/000/001/007/011
B132/B218

AUTHORS: Kazarnovskaya, L. I., Dykhno, N. M, Vagin, Ye. V.

TITLE: Burning of methane in mixtures with inert gases

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1961, 29-32

TEXT: The authors have developed an industrial method of purifying inert gases obtained in the production of crypton from methane. Several catalysts were used to oxidize methane quantitatively: manganese ores from Nikopol' and Chiatura, nickel catalysts, and activated cupric oxide. The initial mixtures contained nitrogen and methane, and some of them also small amounts of oxygen. Also other carbon hydroxides were burned under the oxidation conditions for methane. The experimental unit used for this purpose is schematically shown in Fig. 1. The catalyst was introduced into stainless steel tube (1) and heated in electric furnace (2). The necessary CH_4/N_2 ratio was brought about by rheometers (3) and (4), and then the mixture was conveyed to mixing vessel (5). In column (6), the mixture was purified from CO_2 admixtures by means of solid NaOH, and then passed into tube (1). A

V

Card 1/2/

Burning of methane in mixtures...

S/064/61/000/001/007/011
B132/B218

special procedure was applied when the CH_4 content was less than 1%. In this case, part of the gas current was diluted with O_2 up to a ratio 10:1; this was done in mixing vessel (10) by means of rheometers (8) and (9). Then, the gas was purified from CO_2 , CH_4 was burned on a platinum coil, and then the CO_2 evolved was determined titrimetrically. When the CH_4 concentration was above 1-2%, the gas analyzer BTM (VTI) was used. The catalysts were reactivated by $\text{N}_2\text{-O}_2$ mixtures, reactivation being determined from the difference in oxygen content in front of and behind the catalyst layer. As manganese ore is not regenerable, it cannot be used as a catalyst. A nickel catalyst loses its activity if the gas mixture contains CO_2 or high concentrations of CH_4 . At methane concentrations below 5%, it may easily be used. At a temperature of 500°C , a volume rate of 65 hr^{-1} , and an initial CH_4 content of 4.5%, the residual methane concentration was less than 0.5-0.7% for 10 hr. The use of activated cupric oxide yielded the best results.

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Burning of methane in mixtures...

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B132/B218

This catalyst was produced by the method of M. A. Shpolyanskiy (Ref. 3: Zav. lab. 19, no. 10, 1166 (1953)). It was composed of a 99:1 mixture of CuO and Fe₂O₃ (80%) and kaolin (20%). The experiments were made at 660°C and at a volume rate of 65 hr⁻¹ with binary N₂ at a CH₄ content of 4.5%, and with ternary N₂ (82%) at a CH₄ content of 11% (O₂ amounting to 7%). With one catalyst, 15 cycles of methane burning and catalyst reactivation were carried out. The residual CH₄ concentration did not exceed 0.5% before seven to nine hr. After this time, the utilization coefficient of CuO was about 25%. The above experiments were made in a pilot plant schematically shown in Fig. 4. At a CH₄ content of 9.1%, the residual CH₄ concentration could be maintained for three and a half hr at 0.24% if a temperature of 750°C and a volume rate of 70 hr⁻¹ were used (Fig. 5). When the volume rate of 70 hr⁻¹ was reduced to 35 hr⁻¹, the residual CH₄ concentration dropped below 0.075%. At initial concentrations of methane of 2.3% and 9.1% the residual concentrations were

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Burning of methane in mixtures...

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B132/B218

0.1-0.2%. A residual concentration of 0.5% was attained after 13 hr at an initial concentration of 2.3%, and after 7 to 8 hr at an initial concentration of 9.1%. When the initial concentration was 0.35%, the residual methane concentration did not exceed 0.003% during 5 hr. The authors recommend the following experimental conditions as being most favorable:

temperature: 700°C; volume rate: 70 hr⁻¹. Activated cupric oxide is the best catalyst since it warrants a maximum efficiency in burning of methane and can be easily regenerated. A. P. L'vova and Ye. N. Razheva took part in experiments with the pilot plant. There are 7 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 4/4

VAGIN, Ye.V., PETUKHOV, S.S.; ZHELEZNYAK, V.I.

Chromatographic method for determining microconcentrations of
carbon dioxide in oxygen. Zav.lab. 28 no.2:140-141 '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kislородnogo
mashinostroyeniya.
(Carbon dioxide) (Oxygen—Analysis) (Chromatographic analysis)

VAGIN, Ye.V.

Second All-Union Conference on Gas Chromatography. Zav.lab. 28
no.7:892 '62 (MIRA 15:6)
(Gas chromatography—Congresses)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A., otv. red.; VAGIN, Ye.V., red.; GOL'BERT,
K.A., red.[deceased]; KISELEV, A.V., red.; TURKEL'TAUB,
N.M., red.; FESENKO, Ye.P., red.; YANOVSKIY, M.I., red.

[Gas chromatography; transactions] Gazovaya khromatografiya;
trudy. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 483 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po
gazovoy khromatografii. 2d, Moscow, 1962.

ACCESSION NR: AT4048193 5,0000, 64,000,000,0125,0129

AUTHOR: Vagin, Ye. V., Petukhov, S. S.

TITLE: The application of chromatographic methods to the production of oxygen and rare gases

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po gazovoy khromatografii (Gas chromatography), trudy konferentsii, Moscow, 12-14 Nov. 1979.

TOPIC TAGS: gas chromatography, automatic chromatograph, adsorption column, krypton determination, acetylene admixture, thermochemical detector, oxygen production, argon production, nitrogen determination

ABSTRACT: The paper concerns chromatographic methods in which the equipment is illustrated schematically (see fig. 1). The equipment is illustrated schematically (see fig. 1). Its main feature is a fully coordinated monitoring system for the adsorption column. The dried gas passes through an adsorption column for analysis of the components and further through a gas counter into the recipient. One of the main requirements for satisfactory performance is a constant volume of the gas specimens to be analyzed;

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14-00000-05
ACCESSION NR: AT4048193

This is based on the timer system. Such equipment was used at VNIKIMASH for determining micro-concentrations of acetylene, carbon monoxide in oxygen, as well as nitrogen. The adsorption column was of the thermohemical type.

method presented. Original title: ...

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16Jul64

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IC, IE

OTHER: 002

2/3

Card

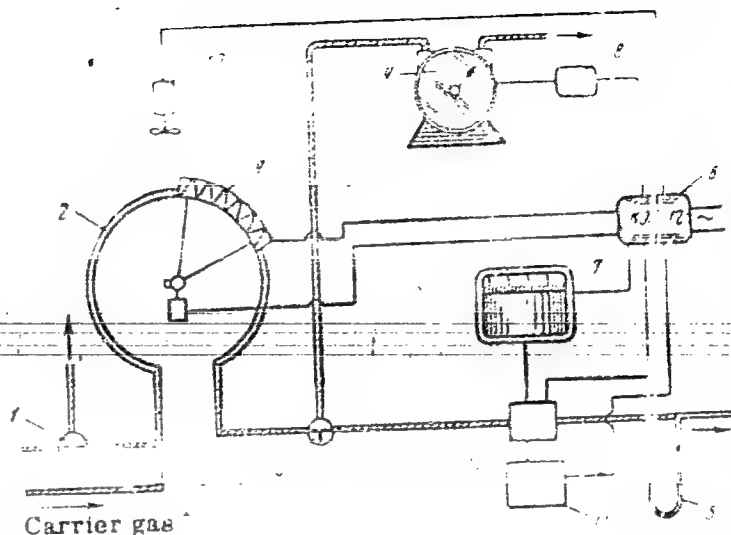
L 14961-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048193

ENCL: 01

Fig. 1 - Schematic diagram of the chromato-thermographic equipment:

- 1 - gate valve
- 2 - adsorption column
- 3 - gate valve
- 4 - gas counter
- 5 - rheometer
- 6 - timer (KZP-12)
- 7 - potentiometer
- 8 - volume indicator
- 9 - electrical furnace
- 10 - ventilator
- 11 - electrical current source
- 12 - detector



Card 3/3

VAGIN, Yu.V.

Application of the sequential method of statistical solution to the
recognition of forms. NTI no.9:22-26 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VAGINA, A.A.

Surgical anatomy of the frontal lobe. Sbor. trud. Len. nauchn. ob-va
nevr. i psikh. no. 6:113-119 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. Ye.F. Davidenkova)
Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor -
prof. N.T. Shutova).

(BRAIN SURGERY)

CH

Conditions for the formation of columnar structures. A. A. Hochvar and A. I. Vagina. *Sbornik Nauch. Trudov Metal. Inst. Trubnykh Metal. i Zol* 1938, No. 5, 45 M; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 11-12, 98 (1938).—Genders' hypothesis (C. A. 20, 1562) that a columnar structure is obtained more easily in alloys with small intervals between the liquidus and the solidus, and an equiaxed structure is obtained more readily at large intervals of temp. was confirmed for the alloys Sb-Bi, Al-Zn, Sb-Sn and Mg-Cd. The velocity of diffusion greatly affects the formation of columnar structures. W. R. Henn

ASH-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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SOV/20-125-4-55/74

3(5)
AUTHORS:

Zkhus, I. D., Vagina, G. P.

TITLE:

The Argillaceous Minerals of the Maykop Series in the Ozek-Suat District (Glinistyye mineraly maykopskoy svity rayona Ozek-Suat)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 884 - 887 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Many research workers consider the Maikop sediments of Ciscaucasia to be petroleum mother rocks (Refs 1, 5 et al.). The expedition mentioned in the association investigated the minerals mentioned in the title in order to determine the diagnostic characteristics of the mentioned mother rocks. Among them were those of Ozek-Suat (Zaterechnaya ravnina Trans-Terek plain on the platform slope of the Ciscaucasian downwarping). Beside the determination of the indices of refraction and the application of dye (Ref 6) the authors investigated cuts and carried out electron microscopic and thermal analyses. Kaolinite, halloysite, hydromica, montmorillonite, and beidellite (Fig 3) were found in the core of 4 boreholes and investigated. The peculiarities of distribution of the argillaceous minerals in the cross section determine the appearance of 6 associations. They form mixtures of several (2 - 4) components. Mostly one mineral pre-

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The Argillaceous Minerals of the Maykop Series in the
Ozek-Suat District

SOV/20-125-4-55/74

dominates, more rarely two, whereas the other ones form admix-
tures. A s s o c i a t i o n s: 1) hydromica with beidellite
admixture is characteristic of the lower part of the Maykop se-
diments, occurs, however, in the upper part as well. Figure 1
shows the curves of heating, table 1 the indices of refraction.
2) Hydromica with admixtures of beidellite and montmorillonite.
3) Montmorillonite with hydromica and beidellite or montmoril-
lonite transformed into hydromica. 4) Beidellite with hydromica
admixture. 5) Like 4), only with a greater admixture of hydro-
mica; less distributed than 4). 6) Caolinite-hydromica with
beidellite and transformed montmorillonite. On the strength of
the results obtained the authors design a picture of the geolo-
gical history of the region. They confirm the bipartial division
of the Maykop sediments (Ref 6). The conceptions by A. V. Frost
(Ref 11) concerning the role of montmorillonite as petroleum-
forming catalyst are not confirmed by the present paper. Its
quantity is rather low here and would not be sufficient for a
catalytic action upon the great quantity of the dispersed

Card 2/3

The Argillaceous Minerals of the Maykop Series in the SOV/20-125-4-55/74
Ozek-Suat District

organic substance. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 11 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kompleksnaya yuzhnaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya Akademii nauk SSSR (Southern Geological Expedition for Multiple Purposes of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 27, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1958

Card 3/3

POL'STER, L.A.; ZKHUS, I.D.; GUSEVA, A.N.; YAGINA, G.P.; VASIL'YEVA, L.B.;
DOROSHKO, R.G.; KLEVITS, M.V.; LAGER, P.I.; MARASANOVA, N.V.;
KHAYROVA, F.M.; BROD, I.O., otv.red.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., red.izd-va;
TUMANOVSKAYA, Ye.F., red.izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Organic matter and clay minerals in eastern Ciscaucasia;
terrigenous Mesozoic and Maikop sediments] Organicheskoe
veshchestvo i glinistye mineraly Vostochnogo Predkavkaz'ia;
terrigennye mezozoiskie i maikopskie otlozheniya. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 205 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Caucasus, Northern--Clay)
(Caucasus, Northern--Organic matter)

ZKHUS, I.D.; Prinimali uchastiye: VAGINA, G.P.; VASIL&YEVA, L.B.; MARASANOVA,
N.V.; SHEVELEVA, V.S.

Characteristics of changes in clay minerals as related to oil
formation. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 35 no.4:22-29 J1-Ag '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Clay)

(Petroleum geology)

ARUSTAMOV, L.; SMIRNOV, V.; VAGINA, I.; STEL'MASHCHUK, Ye.

New spark plugs. Za rul. 19 no.10:26-27 0 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy eksperimental'nyy institut
avtotraktorного elektrooborudovaniya i priborov.
(Spark plugs)

BOGOMOLOV, A.F.; BELOV, V.T.; VAGINA, I.A.; LIPATOVA, N.Ye.

Hydration of an anodic oxide film on aluminum in aqueous
solutions of inorganic salts. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.5:
1108-1111 My '65. (MIRA 18:8)

I. Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut.

16-10-1986
1986
AUTHOR: Bogoyavlanskiy, A. P.; Belov, V. T.; Trofinov, A. A.; Shipilina, G. V.;
Vagina, I. A.; L'vov, G. E.

method of investigation the catalytic properties of anodic oxide film

BOULEN: Lavodskaya laboratoriya

method of investigation the catalytic properties of anodic oxide film

method of investigation the catalytic properties of anodic oxide film

ASSOCIATION: *Nauchnoy aviatsionnyy institut (Fasen' Aviation Institute)*

ACCESSION:

REF CODE: 12. 104

HR REF BOY: 002

OTHER: 000

SOURCE: *Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii*, v. 39, no. 6, 1965, 1104-1111

TITLE: *Reaction of the hydrogen atom with the ethyl radical*

ABSTRACT: The volume of hydrogen formed by the reaction of the ethyl radical with the hydrogen atom is measured. The results show that the reaction is exothermic and the rate constant is 1.5×10^{10} l/mole-sec at 300 K.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858330004-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858330004-9"

VAGINA, I. I.

"The medical treatment of emphysema in horses," Nauch.-prakt. raboty voyenvet. sluzhby, Moscow 1948, p. 37-39

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949)

GETMANSKIY, I.K.; VAGINA, I.K.; KUPRIYANOV, V.M.

Powdered "Molodost" shampoo based on purified sodium alkyl sulfates
of synthetic secondary alcohols. Trudy NIISZHIMSa no.3:95-96 '62.
(MIRA 16:12)

GETMANSKIY, I.K.; inzh.; KUPRIYANOV, V.M.; VAGINA, I.K.; LESHCHENKO, P.S.,
inzh.; SKRYPINA, T.R.

"Astra" washing powder. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.2:45-46 F
'62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh
zhirozameniteley i moyushchikh sredstv (for Getmanskiy,
Kupriyanov, Vagina). 2. Shebekinskiy kombinat sinteticheskikh
zhirnykh kislot i zhirnykh spirtov (for Leshchenko, Skrypina).
(Shebekino--Washing powders)

LIBINSON, G.S.; VAGINA, I.M.; NAGOENAYA, T.N.

Some physicochemical properties of florimycin. Antibiotiki 9
no.7:587-592 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
Moskva.

CHISTOKLETOV, V.N.; VAGINA, L.K.; PETROV, A.A.

Bipolar addition to unsaturated compounds. Part 10: Addition
of α ,N-diphenylnitron to vinylacetylene compounds. Zhur.org.
khim. 1 no.2:369-375 P '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoveta.

VAGINA, L.K.; CHISTOKIETOV, V.N.; PETROV, A.A.

1,3-Bipolar addition to unsaturated compounds. Part 11: Interaction
of 3-phenylsilydnone with conjugated enynes and dienes. Zhur. org.
khim. 1 no.9:1700-1703 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovetu.
Submitted June 22, 1964.

SUVOROVSKAYA, Natal'ya Aleksandrovna; TITOV, Valeriy Ivanovich; BRODSKAYA, Valentina Mikhaylovna; VASIL'YEV, Pavel Ivanovich; LIPSHITS, Bella Moiseyevna; ELEUTUKH, Mariya Pavlovna; TROITSKAYA, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; POMERANTSEV, I.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KOZHUKHOVA, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; VAGINA, N.S., red.; KOSOLAPOVA, E.F., red.izd-va; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn.red.

[Technical analysis in nonferrous metallurgy] Tekhnicheskii analiz v tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 567 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

VAGINA, N.S.

RYABCHIKOV, D.I.; VAGINA, N.S.

Complex formation of tetravalent cerium with acetate ions and
oxalate ions. Part 1: Separation of cerium of spectral purity
from a sulfuric acid solution. Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.9:2109-2114
S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Cerium) (Sulfuric acid)

AUTHOR: Vagina, N. S.

78-3-6-12/30

TITLE: Complex Formation of Four-Valent Cerium With Acetate- and Oxalate-Ion. II. Separation of Cerium From Nitric Acid Solutions (kompleksoobrazovaniye chetyrekhvallentnogo tseriya s atsetat-i oksalat-ionami II. Vydeleniye tseriya iz azotnokislogo rastvora)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 6, pp. 1366-1369 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of production of purest cerium by extraction of cerium-(IV) in diethyl ether was described. The action of the p_H -value of the acetate - nitrate solutions on the complex formation of cerium was determined and it follows from it that with the increase of the p_H -value of the solution of acetate-nitrate the extraction of cerium by diethyl ether is considerably reduced. However, the complexity of cerium-(IV) increases with the increase of the concentration of nitric acid and thus, the extraction of diethyl ether is promoted. It is necessary for the separation of cerium-(IV) as

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Complex Formation of Four-Valent Cerium With Acetate- 78-3-6-12/30
and Oxalate-Ion. II. Separation of Cerium From Nitric
Acid Solutions

hydroxide to achieve a complete conversion of cerium into cerium-(IV).
The most important factor for the complete separation of cerium is the presence of cerium-(IV)-ion in the solution.
There are 6 tables and 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo, AN SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 29, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Cerium--Production 2. Cerium--Solvent extraction 3. Diethyl
ether--Applications

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VAGINA, N.S., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red.izd-va;
- MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Germanium and silicon are the most important semiconductors]
Germanii i kremnii - vazhneishie poluprovodnikovye materialy.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi
metallurgii, 1960. 51 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Germanium) (Silicon)

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SOV/78-5-1-18/45

5.2200(D)

~~5-2~~

AUTHORS:

Ryabchikov, D. I., Vagina, N. S.

TITLE:

Separation of the Bulk of Yttrium by Means of a Complex⁷
Formation

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 102 - 106
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The chromatographic separation of the yttrium group elements is rendered more difficult by the fact that, as a rule, yttrium is present in a large excess (up to 90%). A prior separation of Y would greatly facilitate the separation of the other elements of this group. In reference 1, the authors had investigated the selective complex formation of this group. They now report on the separation of the Y-group in an yttrium- and a dysprosium concentrate by means of ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA). Under investigation was a mixture with an 85% yttrium content and another with Y = 35%. The X-ray spectroscopic analysis made by N. V. Turanskaya on these mixtures is given in table 1. The precipitates and filtrates obtained after addition of different amounts of EDTA with different pH, were likewise investigated by X-ray spectroscopy (Tables 2-6), furthermore,

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Separation of the Bulk of Yttrium by Means of a Complex SOV/78-5-1-18/45
Formation

the average atomic weight of the fractions was determined (Table 7). The distribution of the bulk of Y and Dy was controlled by additions of Y^{91} and Dy^{166} on the basis of β -radiation. The authors state that the different stability of the EDTA complexes at pH = 3 permits the separation of the Y bulk from the other rare earths of this group. The mixture is separable into three fractions within 10 hours, the first one containing elements Ho to Lu, the second containing Y, and the third the last five elements of this group. There are 7 tables and 2 Soviet references. ✓

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SUBMITTED: September 1, 1958

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5(2)

AUTHORS:

Ryabchikov, D. I., Vagina, N. S.

S/078/60/005/02/018/045
B004/B016

TITLE:

Comparative Evaluation of Various Complexing Agents With
Respect to the Preparation of Enriched Concentrates of the
Elements of the Yttrium Group

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 2, PP 356-358
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The latter author investigated the separation of the yttrium group by means of EDTA (Refs 1,2). It was the purpose of the present paper to replace the EDTA by other organic acids. The effect of the complexing agent was investigated on the basis of the separation of the Ho - Lu fraction. The effect of acetic acid, malonic acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid, citric acid, and nitrilo-triacetic acid was studied. The distribution of the rare earths among the individual fractions was determined by means of gravimetric analysis (Table 1), by Y^{91} and Tu^{170} (Table 2), and by X-ray spectrum analysis (Table 3). The authors found that lactic acid and citric acid were most effective. There are 3 tables and 2 Soviet references.

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Comparative Evaluation of Various Complexing
Agents With Respect to the Preparation of Enriched
Concentrates of the Elements of the Yttrium Group

S/078/60/005/02/018/045
B004/B016

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SUBMITTED: September 1, 1958

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